

April 58 BC

Caesar had his legion (I) + the troops he raised in the Province to fortify the bank of the Rhine for a distance of 18 miles between Lake of Geneva and the Jura (the frontier between the Helvetii and the Sequani

58 BC

April / May

Caesar defeated the Helvetii

263000 Helvetii

36,000 Tulingi

14,000 Latovici

23,000 Rauraci

32,000 Boii

368,000

Caesar ordered a census taken of those who returned home = 110,000.

58 BC

Clodius was tribune. He had aggravated conditions at Rome. This and Caesar's military successes could hardly have failed to arouse Pompey's jealousy.

58 BC → ~~59 BC~~ 57 BC

Caesar had completed 2 important campaigns in a single summer

- ① Defeated Helvetii
- ② Defeated ARIOVISTUS (& Germans).

He now took the Army into winter quarters in the country of the SEQUANI somewhat earlier than the usual time of yr and

leaving LABIENUS in command
started for northern Italy to
hold the assizes

58BC

Caesar was informed that the Helvetii intended to cross the territories of the Sequani and the Rediti and enter the country of the Santoni (which was not far from that of the Tolosates, a tribe living in the Roman Province).

Leaving Titus Labienus, one of his generals, in charge of the fortifications he had constructed, Caesar marched at top speed into northern Italy, enrolled two new legions there, sent for the three

which were in winter quarters near Aquileia
and hastened back with all force by the shortest
route over the Alps into Gaul. An attempt was
made to hinder his march by the LEUTRONES, GRATIOCELLI,
and CATURIGES, who seized some commanding heights,
Beating them off in several engagements, Caesar marched
in six days from Oclum, the westernmost town
in the Alpine district of Italy, into the territory of
the VOCONTII in the Provence, and then continued
through the country of the ALLOBROGES into that of
the SEGUSSIAVI, the first people on the very bank of
the Rhine who live beyond the Provincial frontier

58 BC

Caesar repulsed the HELVETII.

C 58 BC

Caesar never placed a tribune
at the head of a legion

The principal officers in the
later Republic were the LEGATES

Or lieutenants of the Commander-
in - chief

Before the imperial period
the legion had no permanent

Commander.

58 BC - 51 BC

III III Caesar's Campaigns

The following eight years witnessed those brilliant campaigns which ended in the complete subjugation of Gaul, and its acceptance of the laws, language and civilization of Rome. The first three years of war brought all Gaul under feet, but the love of liberty was still too strong, and dangerous revolts broke out year after year.

58BC

After the Helvetii were defeated.

Expulsion of ARIOVISTUS from Gaul

38 BC → 49 BC

Cassius firmly established his reputation in the GALLIC WARS in which he reduced all Gaul to Roman Control.

These campaigns proved him one of the greatest commanders of all time. In them he revealed his consummate military genius, characterized by

by quick, sure judgment and
inimitable energy. The
campaigns also developed the
personal devotion of the legions
to Caesar. His personal interest
in the men (he knew them all
by name) and his willingness
to undergo every hardship made
him the idol of the army.